

Holotype: M.C.Z. No. 59645, from Sanibel Island, Lee County, Florida, collected by W. F. Clapp in 1911. Paratypes are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and in the United States National Museum, No. 424706. There are other lots from the same locality, and one lot of large, straw-yellow specimens labeled merely "Sawgrass swamps, Southeastern Florida."

Remarks: This form can not be mistaken, after a little study, for any other species. *S. retusa* has practically always a much shorter spire and longer aperture. *S. luteola* has a more broadly ovate aperture, due to the fact that typically the columella makes a more or less definite angle with the parietal wall. *S. sanibelensis* has also some slight resemblance in color and texture to *S. concordialis*, but here again the more flattened whorls give *sanibelensis* a more slender appearance.

A NEW FOSSIL CEPOLIS FROM CUBA: WEST INDIAN
MOLLUSKS NO. 6

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The following species of *Cepolis* was collected by Dr. Thomas Barbour in a cave of the Sierra de Hato Nuevo, a low range of hills about 5 km. southwest of Marti, Matanzas, Cuba. The single specimen was found associated with some mammal bones. Dr. Barbour reports that the region of the cave is considered late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. No closely related recent species occurs anywhere near this area. The nearest form is *Cepolis (Jeanneretia) subtussulcata* ("Wr." Pfeiffer) from Viñales and Guira de Luis Lazo, west central Pinar del Rio, which is about 300 km. to the west. No other fossil species in this subgenus is known to occur. It is possible that this species is the ancestral form of the present *C. subtussulcata*, which at this time is localized in the western end of the island.

CEPOLIS (JEANNERETIA) TORREI, sp. nov. Pl. 3, figs. 7-8.

Description: Shell globose, imperforate, solid. Whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, body whorl very indistinctly angled. Spire dome-shaped, very slightly obtuse and produced at an angle of 96° . Aperture rounded, cast at an angle of 41° with the horizontal plane. Lip well reflected. No apparent columella as the basal area of the lip ascends at a sharp angle toward the columellar region. The incomplete folding of the lip leaves a rather long but not deep rimation, which, however, does not penetrate the axis. Sutures well impressed. Sculpture showing but very indistinctly the fine thread-like spiral incised lines characteristic of the subgenus *Jeanneretia*. No trace of color remaining. A rather deep, crescent-shaped pit is located midway on the basal area of the body whorl between the columellar region and the outer margin of the shell. This is produced by infolding and the production of a corresponding raised tooth well within the aperture. It is 11 mm. long between its points of insertion.

Length 20.5 mm., greater diam. 21 mm., lesser diam. 19.5 mm., aperture length 9.5 mm., width 9 mm. Holotype.

Holotype: M.C.Z. No. 59730, cave in the Sierra Hato Nuevo, near Marti, Matanzas Province, Cuba. T. Barbour, collector, 1917.

Remarks: This species is best compared with *Cepolis (Jeanneretia) subtussulcata*. Proportionately *C. torrei* is far more globose, much smaller, and has a less obtuse spire. Comparative measurements of certain angles are:

	<i>C. torrei</i>	<i>C. subtussulcata</i>
Spire	96°	103°
Aperture	41°	34°

This last measurement is the cast of the angle produced by the face of the aperture with the horizontal line drawn at right angles with the axis of the shell at its extreme base, as seen in right profile.

C. torrei is named for Dr. C. de la Torre, the well known Cuban malacologist.